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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
 Cloudy, Temp. 59-61 (60-61). Tomorrow,
 clear, 59-62 (60-61). **LONDON:** Showers, Temp.
 57-61 (58-62). Tomorrow, showers, 58-62 (59-61).
AMSTERDAM: Moderate, Temp. 58-61 (59-60).
NEW YORK: Variable, Temp. 58-61 (59-60).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER-COMICS PAGE.

Am. 17-18	10 E.	London	21.00
Belgium	10 E.	Luxembourg	16 L.F.
Denmark	9 D.F.	Moscow	12 L.F.
France	11 P.	Netherlands	13 L.F.
Finland	2 P.M.	Nigeria	45 K.
Germany	12 D.M.	Norway	275 K.F.
Greece	10 P.	Portugal	10 E.
Great Britain	10 P.	Romania	23 P.M.
India	15 D.M.	Sweden	25 K.F.
Italy	15 D.M.	Switzerland	150 S.F.
Japan	15 D.M.	Turkey	1.67
Spain	15 D.M.	U.S. Military (Rm.)	50.35
U.S.	1.5 L.F.	Yugoslavia	1.50 L.

1 Hour, 56 Minutes

U.S. Plane Shatters N.Y.-London Record

FARNBOROUGH, England, Sept. 1.—A U.S. Air Force SR-71 reconnaissance jet aircraft broke the air speed record between London and New York today, making the crossing in less than half the time of the existing record.

The aircraft, flying at three times the speed of sound, made the 3,490-mile transatlantic crossing in 1 hour, 56 minutes for an average speed of 1,817 miles an hour.

The previous record of 4 hours 45 minutes was set five years ago by a Royal Navy Phantom fighter.

The record-breaking SR-71, successor to the U-2 spyplane, was piloted by Maj. James Sullivan, 37, of Wheeler, Mont., and Maj. Noel Widdiefield, 33, of Anderson, Ind.

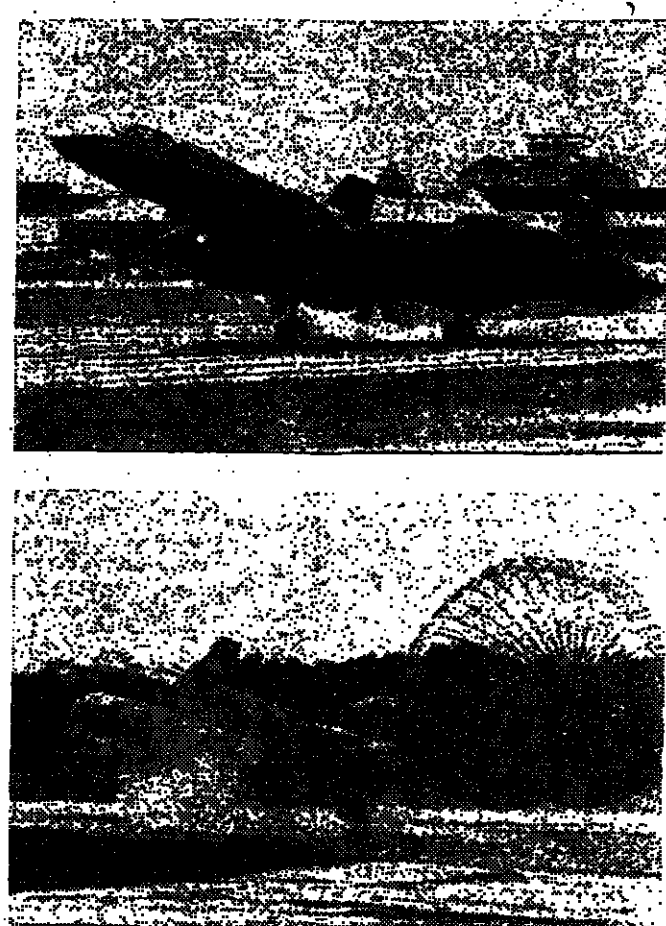
The Air Force said both men are assigned to the Strategic Air Command's 9th Strategic Reconnaissance Wing at Beale Air Force Base in California, where the flight originated.

The SR-71, a sleek black aircraft, is used to fly unarmed high over Cuba, North Vietnam, China and other countries.

It can survey more than 100,000 square miles of the earth's surface in an hour.

The plane will be on display all week at the Farnborough International Air Show, about 70 U.S. companies, backed by a stand sponsored by the American government, have taken space at the show.

A U.S. spokesman said the Air Force decided to break the



RECORD BREAKER—The U.S. Air Force SR-71 jet landing in Farnborough, England, after setting speed record between New York and London.

here, damaged its undercarriage three weeks ago in landing.

In June, the Concorde 802 flew from Boston to Paris at an average speed of 1,135 mph.

Copter Crash, Kills 1
FARNBOROUGH, England, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—An experimental U.S. helicopter crashed at the Farnborough International Air Show here today, killing one crewman and seriously injuring the other.

The Sikorsky Blackhawk, a high-speed attack helicopter, crashed in front of thousands of spectators while attempting a roll close to the ground.

Turks Quit A Sector Of Nicosia

Leave Compound Of Paris Mission

NICOSIA, Sept. 1 (UPI).—Turkish forces withdrew today from the French Embassy compound, which they occupied yesterday, but remained in an area near the British High Commission, a United Nations spokesman announced today.

He said negotiations were taking place to get the Turks to withdraw from the British area.

British sources said the Turks had planted mines about 100 yards from the High Commission.

The French and British buildings are about 200 yards apart, situated on a part of the "green line" where the Turks moved forward in the last two days.

The "green line" separates the Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot sectors in Nicosia.

On the Line
 The UN spokesman said the Turks, in moving into the Greek-Cypriot sector, occupied some Greek-owned premises.

He said a number of shops on the Greek-Cypriot side had been destroyed by fire caused by hand-grenade blasts and said UN peace-keeping forces were concerned over continuing incidents.

Meanwhile, Dr. Vassos Lyssarides, who escaped an assassination attempt here on Friday, appealed to his paramilitary supporters yesterday not to carry out revenge killings.

But the Socialist leader said that if the government of President Glafkos Clerides did not take appropriate measures against those who attempted the assassination, it would be considered an accomplice.

Guns
 The leftist leader was speaking to hundreds of supporters at the funeral of Doros Louzou, who was killed in the attempt by four gunmen in Nicosia.

Revenge attacks by Dr. Lyssarides's supporters could trigger warfare with the rightist EOKA-B organization, which he has blamed for the attack.

Dr. Lyssarides's supporters roared their approval as he called for the return of Archbishop Makarios, ousted as President in a July 15 coup inspired by the Greek military regime. Dr. Lyssarides was a close adviser of the archbishop and his personal physician.

The Cypriot government said Turkish troops invaded a Greek-Cypriot village near the British base at Dekkella yesterday and executed an elderly man and woman they took as hostages.

15 Missing
 A government spokesman also said 15 persons were reported missing in Akhrytion after the Turks withdrew to their own lines.

The bodies of the two dead persons—a 68-year-old man and a 60-year-old woman—were found in a field. They had been blindfolded and shot several times, the spokesman said.

The government also announced today that Michael Kashiolas, 90, a renowned Greek-Cypriot primitive painter, has died after a beating by Turkish troops. Mr. Kashiolas, a former farmer and shepherd, took up painting when he was 76. He won the first prize at the Bratislava primitive art biennale in 1972.

A Cypriot government statement today said 164,000 of the total of 191,000 displaced Greek Cypriots are in need of constant care and assistance. The number of Turkish-Cypriot refugees was estimated at 43,000.



Helmut Schmidt

Italy's Reds Open Drive for Power; Bonn Gives Loan

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Sept. 1 (NYT).—The Italian Communist party today made a strong bid to collaborate with the government to save the nation from socio-economic disaster.

The offer of Communist cooperation was contained in a front-page editorial in the party newspaper L'Unita. The article was signed by Carlo Galluzzi, a member of the Communist party directorate and a deputy chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies.

The Communist leader asserted in the editorial that progress in the American-Soviet détente had laid specters of anti-Communist crusades to rest and made it possible for his party to come to the government's aid. The editorial echoed statements that the top Communist party leader, Enrico Berlinguer, and his lieutenants have lately been making with increasing frequency and insistence.

Political Rome was nevertheless struck by the timing and forcefulness of the latest Communist bid for a share in power.

Today's editorial followed yesterday's announcement that West Germany had granted Italy a \$2-billion loan to help the country overcome its present serious financial troubles.

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Italian Premier Mariano Rumor reached agreement on the huge loan, which will provide some respite for the hard-pressed Italian government, in two days of talks at Bellagio Lake Como Friday and yesterday.

Loan for Two Years
 Mr. Schmidt agreed that the \$2 billion in credits would be given by the German central bank to its Italian counterpart at an interest rate of almost 8 per cent and for a maximum of two years. The loan will be guaranteed by one-fifth of Italy's gold reserves, financial sources said.

The deal appeared to mark a dramatic change in West German policy. Until now, Mr. Schmidt and Finance Minister Hans Apel have held that West Germany was not prepared to give financial help to its Common Market partners until they showed themselves prepared to take drastic measures to curb inflation and reduce soaring balance-of-payments deficits.

Mr. Schmidt, at the meeting, expressed his "respect" for the Italian government's emergency program to tackle the financial crisis. He also agreed to back Italy's request that short-term credits from the Common Market should be extended for six months more.

The measures will contribute to easing Italy's balance-of-payments crisis. The deficit on current balance is estimated at \$7.5 billion this year by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. Further measures to help Italy will be discussed by the Common Market ministers later this month.

Surprise Accord
 The agreement came as something of a surprise, as up to the end Bonn had insisted it was not prepared to talk about bilateral help for Italy. The Italians, on the other hand, had talked of little else. Viewing West Germany's burgeoning balance-of-payments surplus as the most logical source of aid in the economic crisis.

West Germany's export surplus is running at record levels, despite higher costs for oil and other raw material imports, and in the first eight months of this year it matched the surplus for all of 1973.

Italy takes about 10 per cent of West Germany's total exports. As Mr. Schmidt said, aid to Italy "lies in Germany's own economic interests."

Mr. Schmidt emphatically denied press reports yesterday that he had discussed the role of the Italian Communist party with Mr. Rumor. Yet, an Italian official who attended the Bellagio conference would not rule out that the Chancellor and the Italian Premier had "informally" talked about the Italian Communists and their future status at dinner Friday.

Today's editorial in L'Unita declared that "without the Communists—regardless of whether they are inside or outside the government setup—the problems of our economic crisis cannot be tackled."

Restraint Comment
 The article said that demands for "a new relationship with the Communist party" were growing within the democratic camp and within Italy's significant social and cultural forces.

Italy's Communist party is the strongest in the West. It has not taken part in the government since 1947.

Today's L'Unita also reported on the West German loan, using remarkable restraint in its comments. The Communist newspaper merely observed that West Germany was seeking a "hegemony" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Caramanlis Warns Turkey On Holding Gains in Cyprus

ATHENS, Sept. 1 (UPI).—Premier Constantine Caramanlis told Turkey yesterday it could not hold on to what it took militarily in Cyprus without endangering itself and world peace.

"The Turks are in error if they believe that they can, without endangering both themselves and world peace, keep what they tore away by violence and malice," Mr. Caramanlis said.

Speaking in Salamina, in northern Greece, during his first public address since he took the reins of the new civilian government, the 67-year-old Premier said:

"The invaders should know that we shall not yield to any accomplished facts and that we shall pursue our struggle until justice is done, no matter how much time and how many sacrifices may be required."

A crowd estimated by Greek television at 400,000 persons interrupted his speech with shouts of "We are all with you," "Traitors to the execution squad," "Down with CIA," and "France Greece allies."

Mr. Caramanlis said the Greek people suffered a "painful disappointment from the fact that NATO proved incapable of stopping the barbarian invasion by Turkey and the danger of conflict between two of its members."

No Action Taken Yet
 Last week the Premier formally notified the heads of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's member governments of his country's decision to pull out of the alliance's military structure but said Greece would remain within the political structure of the alliance.

At a new conference Wednesday, Mr. Ford had supported the expansion of the U.S. naval base on the small island of Diego Garcia, for which Congress recently appropriated \$20 million.

"I don't view this as any challenge to the Soviet Union, which is already operating three naval bases in the Indian Ocean," Mr. Ford said.

Moscow has consistently condemned U.S. plans to develop an existing naval communications center on Diego Garcia, a coral atoll situated about 1,200 miles south of India. Last week, the Communist party newspaper Pravda cited the congressional appropriation as proof that American and British "imperialist circles" were trying to turn the British-owned island into "a new seat of tensions, creating at the same time a threat to the independence of the countries of the Indian Ocean."

The Pentagon has maintained that expansion of the Diego Garcia base into a naval and air support facility is necessary to counter the growing Soviet presence in the region.

The Soviet Navy first entered the Indian Ocean in 1968. Since 1971, it has kept a flotilla estimated at up to 20 vessels in the ocean, drawn from its Pacific fleet based in Vladivostok.

Moscow has not established any formal naval bases in the Indian Ocean, but the Pentagon has contended that Soviet vessels enjoy base privileges in some ports, notably in Somalia, where the Russians are understood to maintain a communications facility.

The Soviet Navy is also reported to have access to ports in Aden, on the island of Socotra and in the Bangladesh port of Chittagong, as well as major repair privileges in Singapore.

The Soviet press has contended that the Soviet Union, as a great maritime power, is entitled to use the Indian Ocean as a normal route between its own eastern and western ports.

Ford Stands on Statement
 WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Mr. Ford's press secretary said yesterday the President would stand on his statement that the Soviet Union had three operating naval bases in the Indian Ocean.

The Defense Department said the bases were in Berbera, Somalia; Umm Qasr, Iraq; and Aden, Yemen.

Zagreb Rail Crash Probe Opens; Toll Set at 122

91 Are Injured In Special Going To W. Germany

By Malcolm W. Browne

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, Sept. 1 (NYT).—Eleven Yugoslav pathologists today began the task of determining the number and identity of the victims of Friday night's train disaster here.

At least 122 persons were killed in a special train carrying Yugoslav migrant workers and their families from Belgrade to Munich when it crashed at high speed as it was entering Zagreb station.

As the careening train ran into a curved section of track at a switch, many of its 400 passengers were hurled out and crushed under the sides of skidding railroad cars.

"We do not have one single fact body," Vladimir Palmovic, chief of the Institute of Forensic Pathology, said. "We are sure we have 117 different bodies." Seven of the 98 injured died.

Because the bodies were so mangled, the real death toll may never be known, the pathologist said.

Few Are Identified
 A handful of relatives of trainees arrived at the main morgue here this morning to have their bodies identified. But it appeared that no more than a dozen victims had been identified.

In most cases, the travelers presumably came from poor families, many living in the most backward and remote parts of Yugoslavia. It will probably take long time to bring family members to Zagreb.

The cause of the crash has not been determined, except that the train was speeding when it entered the station. Two train crewmen and two signalmen are under arrest while an investigation is being conducted.

Authorities said that a signal, telling the train to slow down, recently had not been working. Other signs, and a stop sign, were clearly visible, they said.

Investigators were reported to have given blood tests to the four who were arrested. They admitted that none was inebriated at the time of the crash. He also said that the engineer told the investigators that "his brakes had failed, but 91 injured survivors, 51 had released from hospitals by morning. Of about 100 persons hospitalized, 90 have returned to their homes and 10 continued on to Germany."

Rate Radios Close
ZAGREB, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Two of the four pirate radio stations operating off the coast of Croatia yesterday were closed by the Yugoslav government, orders to close were issued.



CRASH SCENE—Passenger cars of the derailed Belgrade-Munich train scattered around Zagreb railroad station Saturday after crashing at high speed on Friday night.

Saudis Reject Oil-Price Reduction

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

LONDON, Sept. 1 (NYT).—Saudi Arabia, the world's major oil-exporting country, has agreed with Algeria not to lower oil prices, the official Algerian Press Service reported yesterday.

The announcement, which deals a blow to the hopes of consumer countries, did not say how long the agreement would apply. It was made 12 days before the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries was to meet in Vienna to consider new price moves.

The members of the organization, which is a highly effective cartel, quadrupled their oil prices late last year in a move that has weakened the world economy.

The Algerian Press Service said that Saudi Arabia and Algeria had agreed to maintain prices at their present levels at the end of "recent contracts." The decision, it said, "consolidated the front of the producer countries" against those who think prices should be sharply reduced.

While Algeria has long been known as a price "hawk," Saudi Arabia took the position until recently that prices were too high and as a result were endangering the long-range stability of the producer countries. It was also understood to have been impressed by the argument that the present price levels were having a ruinous impact on the world economy.

But the Saudis were unable to persuade other important producers to go along with their views. The United States, leading the drive for lower oil prices, has been encouraging Saudi Arabia to act unilaterally with offers of arms and technological cooperation. Yesterday's announcement is a setback for Washington's strategy.

Secretary of the Treasury Will

ham Simon returned from a Middle East tour in July voicing confidence that the Saudis would act independently by auctioning off large quantities of oil at any price the market dictated. Prices were expected to be sharply lower because of the present oil surplus.

The Saudis later announced they were postponing the auction and recently they have cut back production instead of increasing it.

Other producers, such as Venezuela and Kuwait, have also reduced output, and the Economic Commission of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is preparing a proposal for the Vienna meeting for a general cutback.

Reports from OPEC headquarters in Vienna said that the commission, which is made up of economic experts from the member countries, would propose a new increase in prices for the final quarter of the year.

The Reuters news agency quoted reliable sources in Vienna as saying that the size of the increase would be "along the same lines as before."

In June, the Economic Commission recommended an increase of 9 per cent, but a ministerial (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Postponed Arab Summit Is Now Set For Oct. 26

CAIRO, Sept. 1.—Arab foreign ministers today agreed to open their twice-postponed summit conference in Rabat on Oct. 26, ending five months of controversy over its timing.

They will meet in the Moroccan capital four days beforehand to prepare for the conference.

Today's decision was announced by Arab League Secretary-General Mahmoud Riad after private discussions here among the ministers. Their 90-minute meeting followed a brief opening session of the Arab League Council.

The summit session, originally postponed from April, was due to be held in Rabat on Tuesday, but was delayed at the request of Jordan to allow time for an attempt to heal differences with the Palestinian guerrillas.

It seems now that the summit conference will meet regardless of whether the Palestine Liberation Organization and King Hussein of Jordan manage to settle the issue of who should represent the Palestinians. The Middle East peace talks with Israel when they resume in Geneva.

Hussein's Stand
 King Hussein says the PLO cannot represent Palestinians living in Jordan, while the rest of the Arab leaders agreed in Algiers in November that the PLO was the sole legitimate representative of all Palestinians.

The Arab League Council is considering a request by the PLO to make the Palestinian problem a separate item on the agenda of the United Nations General Assembly.

During today's plenary session of the council, Mr. Riad and the foreign ministers of Egypt, Lebanon and Kuwait accused Israel of

making threats and warned of a possible lightning Israeli attack. Lebanon called on the UN to impose sanctions against Israel.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy told his counterparts that the Middle East crisis had reached a point where Israel must choose honorable peace with justice or resumption of war. He said:

"We are now on the threshold of a new phase where the enemy will have to choose between an honorable peace based on justice and the resumption of fighting so that we can recover our occupied lands and preserve the rights of the heroic Palestinian people to determine its future like all other people without custodianship or interference from any quarter."

Egypt Might End UNEF
BEIRUT, Sept. 1 (UPI).—Lt. Gen. Mohammed Abdel-Ghany

Gamasy, chief of staff of the Egyptian armed forces, said in an interview published today that Egypt may refuse to renew the mandate of the UN Emergency Force when it expires in October.

In the interview with Beirut's Al Ushu Al Arabi magazine, Gen. Gamasy said Egyptian troops were prepared to fight if the current Middle East peace efforts failed. The interviewer asked if Egyptian troops could take action despite the presence of the UNEF east of the Suez Canal.

Gen. Gamasy replied that the six-month mandate of the UNEF will expire in October "and we can ask that it should not be renewed, if we consider this necessary."

Moreover, he said, the UNEF is stationed only in specific areas "and does not constitute a united barrier extending from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea." (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Russia Attacks Ford Remark On 3 Bases in Indian Ocean

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Sept. 1 (NYT).—The Soviet Union has accused President Ford of "regrettably inaccurate" in stating last week that Russia was operating three naval bases in the Indian Ocean.

The commentary issued yesterday by Tass was the first criticism of the new President to appear in the Soviet press.

At a news conference Wednesday, Mr. Ford had supported the expansion of the U.S. naval base on the small island of Diego Garcia, for which Congress recently appropriated \$20 million.

"I don't view this as any challenge to the Soviet Union, which is already operating three naval bases in the Indian Ocean," Mr. Ford said.

Moscow has consistently condemned U.S. plans to develop an existing naval communications center on Diego Garcia, a coral atoll situated about 1,200 miles south of India. Last week, the Communist party newspaper Pravda cited the congressional appropriation as proof that American and British "imperialist circles" were trying to turn the British-owned island into "a new seat of tensions, creating at the same time a threat to the independence of the countries of the Indian Ocean."

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The Soviet Navy is also reported to have access to ports in Aden, on the island of Socotra and in the Bangladesh port of Chittagong, as well as major repair privileges in Singapore.

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Ford Stands on Statement
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The Defense Department said the bases were in Berbera, Somalia; Umm Qasr, Iraq; and Aden, Yemen.

'Startling and Impressive' Show

Soviet-Built Tanks, Missiles Displayed by Libyan Parade

TRIPOLI, Libya, Sept. 1 (AP).

This country's ruling Revolutionary Command Council today paraded its significantly increased array of Soviet military equipment in marking the five anniversary of the coup d'état that toppled King Idris.

Col. Moamer Qadhafi, leader of the council, presided over the show which several foreign diplomats described as "startling and impressive."

An armada of 300 tanks, most of them newly acquired Soviet models, thundered past the reviewing stand.

The parade also showed off new supplies of Soviet-made ground-to-air missiles. It displayed 50 French-built Crotales

missiles, three times the number on view a year ago.

There was a flyover by 28 French-produced Mirage jet fighters. Some of these planes, sold to Libya more than a year ago, were lent to Egypt during the war with Israel last October, causing a three-way quarrel among the countries that is only now being settled.

A Western diplomat commented:

"There are a lot of French technicians in town, and the number is rising fast."

Other tanks and armored vehicles in today's parade were of British and U.S. design, and were handled smoothly. But the Soviet vehicles delivered in the last month were driven erratically by Libyans.

A well-informed Libyan said that Premier Abdel Salam Jalloud, on a visit to Moscow last spring, paid cash for the new tanks and Sam missiles and for an undisclosed number of Mig-23 fighter jets. But this could not be confirmed with Soviet officials here.

There was no sign today of the Mig-23s.

Col. Qadhafi stood among half a dozen members of the Revolutionary Command Council, including Mustafa Kharoubi and Awad Hamza, whom Arab diplomats reported to be under house arrest here.

Third Man Absent
The Cairo sources had said that a third command member, Mohammed Nagm, too, was under house arrest, also because of pro-Egyptian leanings. Mr. Nagm did not attend today's review.

But there was no evidence here of a conflict within the 11-member council. Premier Jalloud himself did not show up for the parade.

Col. Qadhafi and Maj. Jalloud seldom appear in public together, apparently for security reasons. The Premier presided over last year's parade which Col. Qadhafi did not attend.

A large but low-ranking Soviet delegation attended today's program.

Col. Qadhafi has for many years been highly critical of Communism and of the Soviet Union, but the parade shows that this attitude apparently has not inhibited military deals with Russia.

The anniversary celebration this year was on a low key, and Col. Qadhafi made no speech to the crowd.



NEW U.S. ENVOY—American Ambassador William Crawford (right) presents credentials to Cyprus President Glafkos Clerides in Nicosia. Mr. Clerides is flanked by Foreign Secretary John Christofides (left) and presidential aide Christoloulos Christovoulou.

News Analysis

International Law, Opinion Were Losers in Cyprus Crisis

By Steven V. Roberts

ATHENS, Sept. 1 (NYT)—When Greece accepted the Soviet proposal for an international conference on Cyprus, it warned the Russians that it did not want to participate in another "propaganda forum."

Any new meeting, the Greeks said, should consider specific ways and means for carrying out the United Nations Security Council resolutions that have called for removal of foreign troops from the island.

Greece was expressing a central concern raised by the events in Cyprus during the last six weeks: What institutions, what procedures, are available to regulate relations among nations? What can be done, short of the use of force, to make international law and opinion effective?

Diplomats here are exhausted and depressed. They have watched various pieces of international machinery break down over the Cyprus issue. At the moment, most would probably agree with Cornelius Berkhower, president of the European Parliament, who said at a news conference last week: "For one more time, the law of force has overruled the law of law."

The first casualty was the 1960 agreement establishing an independent Cyprus and giving Britain, Turkey and Greece the right to intervene to guarantee that independence.

On July 15, the military junta then governing Greece helped organize a coup d'état that toppled President Makarios; instead of guaranteeing Cypriot independence, the junta was threatening it, apparently firm in the belief that the Turks would not retaliate.

Treaty Worked
At that point, the treaty actually worked. Turkey invaded, under its rights as a guarantor power, causing the overthrow of the insurgent government. But as the new Greek foreign minister, George Mavros, noted recently, Turkey sent a force large enough to occupy the island and not merely to protect the Turkish Cypriots, who are almost a fifth of the population.

As the Turkish troops expanded their beachhead, international approval turned to condemnation, but to no effect. The UN maintained about 4,000 men on the island to keep the peace between ethnic Greeks and Turks, but their mandate did not include stopping an invasion. The Security Council passed four resolutions calling for a cease-fire and the removal of foreign troops. So did other bodies. They were all ignored.

The Greeks blamed NATO for not preventing a conflict between two of its members, but many diplomats agree that NATO was designed to deter the Soviet Union from attacking the Communist bloc, not to mediate quarrels among members.

As a guarantor power, Britain did try to mediate, but in two futile rounds of Geneva talks it became clear that neither London nor anyone else had much leverage on the Turks.

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Obituaries

Norman Kirk, Prime Minister Of New Zealand Since 1972

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Sept. 1 (UPI)—Norman E. Kirk, 51, Prime Minister of New Zealand since 1972, died here yesterday of a heart attack.

"The Prime Minister, Mr. Kirk, died shortly after 9 p.m. at the Home of Compassion Hospital. His heart had been under strain but he had shown some improvement during recent days," a government statement said.

It added that Mr. Kirk had been in excellent spirits when he visited him earlier in the day.

Mr. Kirk entered the hospital Monday. In April, he was hospitalized with a blood clot in a lung after an operation for various ailments.

Deputy Prime Minister Hugh Watt, 62, will act as caretaker prime minister, but Mr. Kirk's Labor party is expected to select someone else to head the government until the next elections, scheduled for November, 1975.

Mr. Kirk became Prime Minister Dec. 5, 1973, following the first Labor party election victory in 18 years. He also served as his own foreign minister.

Under his leadership, the New Zealand government recognized China, pulled its small military contingent out of South Vietnam and moved toward changing the South East Asia Treaty Organization from a military alliance to a trade and cultural organization. Mr. Kirk also was an outspoken critic of French nuclear testing in the South Pacific.

Mr. Kirk first was elected to Parliament in 1957 and was picked as leader of the Labor party, then in opposition, in 1965. After losing two national elections, Mr. Kirk led the Labor party to victory in 1972.

Walter M. Besterman
NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (NYT)—Walter M. Besterman, 71, deputy director of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration from 1964 to 1970, died yesterday.

As chief clerk of the House Committee on Immigration and later legislative assistant to the House Committee on the Judiciary from 1945 to 1970, Mr. Besterman had worked on most of the important immigration legislation in the United States in that period.

In 1970, he became overseas director of the Tolstoy Foundation, Inc., a charitable organization active in refugee relief with headquarters here. Last November, he was elected senior vice-president of the foundation.

George Ernest Wright
NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (NYT)—The Rev. Dr. George Ernest Wright, 64, New England scholar and the Parkman Professor of Divinity

at Harvard University, died Thursday in Jeffery, N. H.

Dr. Wright, who was also curator of the Harvard Semitic Museum, took a major role in Palestine and Near Eastern archaeology, beginning with the publication of his book, "Pottery of Palestine from Earliest Times to the End of the Early Bronze Age," in 1937.

He gained an international reputation for his excavations of Shechem from 1956 to 1974 and ancient Gessur in 1964-65 and at Idalion, a Phoenician site in Cyprus, from 1971 to 1974. In 1960 he led a team that discovered at Naplus, in northwestern Jordan, artifacts of periods ranging from 4000 to 1100 B.C.

Gianna Manzini
ROME, Sept. 1 (AP)—Gianna Manzini, 78, a novelist often described as Italy's Virginia Woolf,

died yesterday of a heart attack. Her husband, playwright Fausto, died three months ago.

Norman Proctor
NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP)—Norman Proctor Smith, 78, died yesterday of a heart attack. He was a partner in the law firm of Proctor, Smith, and

Pierce, Fennell & Smith, a brokerage house said.

Dr. Mackay said the 121-page report that was needed to combat increasing dependence and soft drugs. His other medical reports comments:

• There are an estimated 100,000 alcoholics in this country and they consume 10 percent of all beds in hospitals. They cost the nation more than \$1 billion a year in wages, treatment and in jail. The per capita alcoholism is about 10 percent of the United States.

• The suicide rate, per 100,000 persons, is in the English-speaking world except for South Africa, about 10 percent of the rate in the United States.

• One-quarter of the population are dependent on barbiturates. This year will see the first million tablets of psychotropic drugs.

• Illegal drugs are a serious problem to a survey, less than 1 percent of the population has and only 9 percent marijuana.

• Australia has the highest death rates in the world—more than 1,000 persons, compared with World War I longevity of the Aussies has decreased during the decade, according to a report in Parliament heart-attack death rate 100,000.

© Los Angeles

Schmidt, G. To Meet in Bonn, Sept. 1 (U.S. Helmut Schmidt, 67, President of West Germany, will meet in Bonn with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, 67, a spokesman said today.

The spokesman said that Giscard d'Estaing is in Bonn for the "trilateral" summit and that the French President will be in Bonn for the "trilateral" summit and that the French President will be in Bonn for the "trilateral" summit.

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Pill-Popping Is Symptom Of Australia Health Problem

By David Lamb

SYDNEY, Sept. 1—A middle-aged woman tore open a package of powdered aspirin, poured its contents into her mouth and washed it down with a gulp of tea. "Do you have a headache?" asked a man sharing the same cafeteria table.

"No, I feel fine," she said. "Excuse me then, but why do you take Aspirin?" he asked. "So I won't get a headache," she said. "Haven't had one since I started taking 'powders' six or seven years ago."

As unlikely as the rationale may sound, it is repeated thousands of times a day in pill-popping Australia, where increasing affluence, leisure time and a comfortable, predictable routine is resulting in a decaying state of national health.

Australians this year will consume \$20 million worth of analgesics sold in 60,000 retail outlets.

Pain-Killers Used
Nowhere are pain-killers more regularly used. The Medical Journal of Australia reports that 13 per cent of the female population averages 3.5 "powders" or pills a day.

In a survey of a country town in Victoria, 65 per cent of the residents used aspirin daily. The Paramatta Psychiatric center here said one-third of its female admissions averaged six "powders" a day. Fifteen per cent of Australians receiving dialysis treatment suffered kidney failure through abuse of analgesic drugs, the Australian Kidney Foundation said.

Dr. Ian Mackay, the head of clinical research at the Royal Melbourne Hospital, said:

"The average Australian consumes 100,000 tablets of analgesics a year. This is a massive amount of drugs. It is a national health problem."

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Syria Makes Minor Shift In Cabinet

By Jonathan C. Randal

DAMASCUS, Sept. 1 (UPI)—Syria yesterday carried out a minor government reshuffle that left the interior, defense, economics and foreign ministers and the Premier in place and served principally to underline the apparently undisputed rule of President Hafez al-Assad.

In just under four years as President, Mr. Assad has managed to change from a typical Middle East strongman into something of a genuine popular hero.

He appears increasingly weary of the rigid, systematically anti-Western doctrines of the Ba'ath party, which since its members took power in 1963 has socialized and crippled the economy and isolated Syria from all but the Soviet bloc.

Indeed, Mr. Assad's decision to reshuffle the government was a barely disguised minor psychological concession to the old Ba'ath party regulars. They criticized the key ministers at a recent special party meeting called to rubber-stamp the President's signature on a Syrian Heights disengagement agreement.

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But No 'Unconditional Amnesty'

Ford Readies 'Re-Entry Plan' for Deserters

By Austin Scott

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (WP). President Ford hopes to decide within a week what will be in his re-entry plan for Vietnam draft evaders and deserters returning home, a high White House source said yesterday.

The President spent two hours yesterday in a "far-ranging and intensive discussion" with Deputy Secretary James Schlesinger and Attorney General William

Saxbe, who presented their recommendations to him at a morning meeting.

Although White House Press Secretary Jerald terHorst tried to discourage speculation about the recommendations, he admitted they included one proposal for up to 18 months of alternative public service.

Other lengths of service were

also discussed, Mr. terHorst said. He emphasized that Mr. Ford had made no firm decisions yet, except that he would not grant unconditional amnesty.

Employment Problem

Asked how returnees would get jobs when so many Vietnam veterans complain they can't find work, Mr. terHorst said: "It was the consensus of those in the meeting that it would not be ne-

cessary to create special job categories just to take care of this program."

The Associated Press reported from sources outside the White House that Mr. Schlesinger and Mr. Saxbe presented a six-page joint memorandum recommending up to 18 months of public service and a formal "reaffirmation of allegiance," as well as an undesirable discharge from the armed services for deserters.

Asked if that and similar reports were accurate, Mr. terHorst said: "I would hesitate to recommend that you pursue those."

President Ford "closely questioned" Mr. Schlesinger and Mr. Saxbe during the meeting, Mr. terHorst said.

"The President has a great deal of flexibility," Mr. terHorst said. "He has some ideas of his own which amend some of their proposals. It's not a matter of his accepting or rejecting what they give him."

Camp David Homework

The President took the recommendations with him for a weekend at Camp David, Md.

Whatever plan Mr. Ford decides upon will need no action by Congress to put it into effect, Mr. terHorst said.

He told reporters that during the meeting nearly every major public recommendation on the matter had been at least mentioned, including the views of Sen. Robert Taft, R-Ohio, who feels that a public admission of wrongdoing would open rather than heal the wounds of the Vietnam war.

Mr. Saxbe has repeatedly said he favors some public act of contrition.

The President did ask for a clarification on how many young men would be affected, Mr. terHorst said.

Numbers mentioned in the past have varied widely. The White House is now estimating from 13,000 to 50,000, depending on how the various categories are defined.

Just after President Ford made his initial proposal for some form of amnesty 12 days ago, White House aides told reporters that the figure was 49,500.

29,300 at Large

A review of statistics put out at various times by the Departments of Justice and Defense and by the Bureau of Prisons indicates that 29,300 deserters are still at large, most of them believed to be living as fugitives in this country.

In addition, more than 9,000 have been convicted on draft evasion charges since 1965, about 5,600 are under indictment and 10,000 more are still under investigation.

U.S. government sources place the number of exiles in Canada at 7,000 to 10,000, while Canadian observers place it at up to 40,000.

Ford Delays Pay Rise for U.S. Workers

By Lawrence Feinberg

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (WP). President Ford, declaring that the government should "set the example" in fighting inflation, yesterday ordered a three-month delay of a scheduled Oct. 1 pay rise for 3.5 million federal workers, including military personnel.

The decision, which can be overturned by a majority vote of either house of Congress, blocked a proposed 5.5 per cent increase.

In a message to Congress, Mr. Ford said that he has not decided how much the pay rise should be next Jan. 1. He estimated that delaying the increase until then would trim federal spending by about \$700 million this year.

Two weeks ago, the heads of the Civil Service Commission and the Office of Management and Budget recommended that government pay increases should average 5.5 per cent to keep federal salaries comparable to those in private business.

They estimated that the increases would cost \$2.5 billion a year.

If Mr. Ford had not acted by last night, these increases would have gone into effect automatically on Oct. 1.

The President said that, with the pay-rise delay, the "federal government is taking an essential first step in holding down the federal budget and showing the way of restraint by all Americans."

He said that federal employees would have to "make a sacrifice" because "we in government set the example."

Staff Reduction

Mr. Ford added that he would move ahead with plans announced by former President Richard Nixon in July to reduce federal civilian employment by 40,000 jobs in the current budget year, which will end next June 30.

The President said that specific targets for job cutbacks in different agencies were now being set by the Office of Management and Budget. He added: "Wherever possible, these reductions will be accomplished through normal attrition." A White House spokesman said that there would be no firings.

The last government pay rise, in October of 1973, averaged 4.77 per cent. Since then, the U.S. cost-of-living index, compiled by the Labor Department, has risen at an annual rate of more than 11 per cent.



Associated Press

VESTY MEETING—President Ford meeting at the White House Saturday with Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger (left) and Attorney General William Saxbe, who received recommendations on amnesty for draft evaders and deserters during the war.

Milk Unit Readies \$1.5 Million for Election

By Morion Mintz

SHINGTON, Sept. 1 (WP). The largest of the dairy industry's three political committees that it is prepared to contribute up to \$1.5 million to Senate candidates this year, if that should be necessary to restrict imports of dairy products.

Associated Milk Producers, Inc., in Arlington, Texas, made the announcement 30 days after pleading to contributing hundreds of thousands of dollars in corporate funds to carry favor with both Democratic and Republican politicians in the last three elections.

U.S. District Judge George Hart Jr. fined AMPI the maximum allowable, \$35,000.

By an almost unanimous vote yesterday in Minneapolis, delegates to a weekend meeting of AMPI approved a plan to try to recover contributions made illegally.

AMPI's political arm, called C-Tape, had cash on hand of \$1,554,885 as of Aug. 15, according to reports filed with government supervisors of the election-financial disclosure law that became effective after the illegal contributions were made. So far this

year, C-Tape's volunteer supporters have contributed \$388,292, or \$1,711 a day.

Most Hostile Year

The first definite indication as to what C-Tape may do with the money appeared Friday night, when AMPI president John Butterbrodt told reporters that the political committee is prepared to give \$1.5 million to combat dairy imports in the wake of what he termed "the most hostile year the dairy industry has seen."

In a telephone interview yesterday in Minneapolis, Phil Porter, an aide to Mr. Butterbrodt, said that a law now on the books empowers the U.S. Tariff Commission to impose duties on imports equivalent to subsidies granted for the products by the governments of exporting countries.

Containing that the commission is failing to impose countervailing duties on dairy imports, the National Milk Producers Federation has sued the agency, Mr. Porter said.

Asked if the intention of C-Tape is to try to procure new legislation in event the suit fails, Mr. Porter told a reporter, "You said it better than I can."

Mr. Porter also said it was his "personal opinion" that the two other milk cooperatives' committees share the same goal.

These committees are Space, operated by Dairymen, Inc., of Louisville, Ky., and Adept, the arm of Mid-America Dairyman, Inc., of Springfield, Mo.

Together C-Tape, Space and Adept had \$2,340,775 in cash on hand, an increase of \$158,993 since May 31, according to reports filed last month.

83 Legislators

The Washington Post reported on June 16 that since election day in 1972 the three committees had contributed at least \$100 to each of 83 sitting U.S. senators and representatives, for a total of \$213,300.

The total included \$50,000 to five Democrats on the House Agriculture, Dairy subcommittee, \$15,970 to three of the remaining 15 Democrats on the full committee, and \$5,750 to two of the 16 Republicans.

In the Senate, four Democrats on the Agriculture subcommittee together got \$36,850, while one of the four Republicans got \$15,600.

All told, the dairymen between Nov. 7, 1972, and May 31, 1974, had contributed \$102,450 in gifts of at least \$500 each to members of the congressional subcommittee immediately concerned with dairy prices and marketing, plus \$21,730 to other members of the full Agriculture Committee.

The new reports increase the total number of recipients to 85—almost one out of every six legislators—but do not substantially affect the dollar amounts. This indicates that the bulk of the spending is likely to occur next month.

The contributions at issue in the district court case—totaling \$280,500—were illegal because they came from AMPI's corporate treasury, not from funds contributed to C-Tape by AMPI's 40,000 members.

The recipients of the illegal gifts included former President Richard Nixon; Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D., Minn.; Sen. Edmund Muskie, D., Maine; Sen. James Abourezk, D., S.D.; Rep. Wilbur Mills, D., Ark.; former Rep. Page Belcher, R., Okla.; and former Rep. Patrick Hillings, R., Calif.

S. Oil Firm Probed on Fund \$1.4 Million for Candidates

OKLAHOMA, Sept. 1 (WP). The government is trying to determine if the Phillips Petroleum Co. owes taxes on at \$1.4 million funneled from its transactions into a fund that the firm used to make political contributions in the 1972 election.

The 925 federal law makes it for corporations to contribute to candidates for federal offices.

Phillips disclosed the existence of the fund on Friday night and said it had contributed approximately \$885,000 to candidates during the last 10 years. \$764,000 that remained in the fund had been transferred to a company bank account Phillips spokesman George Phillips said in a lengthy statement.

Durham refused to disclose received the contribution expand in any way on company statement.

IRS Agents Probe

said that Phillips had the Internal Revenue of the fund's existence

be Cautions Governors on Lotteries

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP). Attorney General William French Sullivan has called the governors to a Justice Department meeting concerning the lotteries operated by states.

His questions have arisen from the legality of the lotteries that is being conducted in the state, Mr. Sullivan told governors in a telegram. It is a distinct possibility that the lotteries are in violation of the provisions of the Federal Constitution.

Mr. Sullivan said the governors to meet on Friday. He said the department is seeking a civil suit seeking an injunction against the lotteries unless Congress legislation to exempt state lotteries from interstate commerce laws.

Several states have been studying state-operated lotteries. Federal statutes prohibit purchase or distribution of tickets by mail and the distribution of tickets in interstate commerce.

German Grain Record

BOON, Sept. 1 (UPI).—West Germany expects a record 22.3 million-ton grain harvest this year, according to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. The 1973 harvest was 21.1 million tons.



United Press International

BACK IN CANADA—Ronald Anderson is embraced by his wife at the Douglas-Blaine border crossing after Canadian government secured his release by American authorities.

U.S. Army Releases Deserter Captured on Canadian Soil

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Sept. 1 (Reuters).

U.S. military authorities have returned to Canada an American Army deserter who last week was pursued by U.S. Customs agents onto Canadian soil, taken back across the border and arrested.

Ronald Anderson, 31, who had been held by the U.S. Army since his capture six days earlier, was freed Friday at a border crossing 30 miles south of here after the Canadian External Affairs Department made a formal request for his release.

American military officials said that they released Mr. Anderson on orders from the State Department, which had earlier issued a statement saying that it would respond quickly to the Canadian request.

The deserter had been held in the Army stockade at Fort Lewis, Wash., despite an admission by U.S. Customs authorities that they had seized him on the Canadian side of the border.

Mr. Anderson was captured after he tried to cross into the United States to visit his mother in the state of Washington. He deserted from the Army in 1968 and is considered an immigrant by the Canadian government.

California Fire Burns 17,500-Acre Forest

PINE COVE, Calif., Sept. 1 (AP).—California's worst forest fire of the year was contained Friday after burning almost 17,500 acres of brush and timber in the San Jacinto Mountains, about 100 miles east of Los Angeles, officials said.

They said the blaze consumed about 10 million board feet of timber. Watered and timber damage was estimated at \$7.5 million. In addition, federal and state forest services said they spent \$2.3 million fighting the fire.

U.S. government sources place the number of exiles in Canada at 7,000 to 10,000, while Canadian observers place it at up to 40,000.

Accountant Says Nixon Not Broke, Admits Cash Drain, Cites Assets

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 1.—Former President Richard Nixon's tax accountant, Arthur Blech of Los Angeles, said Friday that, while Mr. Nixon has a cash-flow problem, he has both tangible and intangible assets that ought to allow him to lead a comfortable life.

"It is a cash-flow problem which is correctable through rearrangement of the various assets Mr. Nixon owns," Mr. Blech said in an interview.

"His is a problem normally encountered by persons whose situation life has changed. I consider it a problem of rearranging his assets, possibly disposing of some of them."

For instance, the tax accountant said, it is financially unthinkable that the former President should continue to maintain homes at Key Biscayne, Fla., and San Clemente, Calif.

Life Within Means

"I consider it will not be difficult for Mr. Nixon to rearrange his affairs in such a way as to be able to live a normal life within his means and commensurate with his position," Mr. Blech said.

He took strong issue with a Los Angeles Times headline Friday morning saying: "Nixon 'Broke,' Attorney Says."

Actually, the attorney, Dean Butler of Los Angeles, had said that the former President had a severe cash-flow problem and that while "I would expect that it isn't too much of an exaggeration to say that he is broke, we won't say he's broke in the sense of you and I being broke."

"I categorically deny any suggestion that the [former] President is broke," Mr. Blech said, making it clear that he was taking issue with the headline and not Mr. Butler.

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End of Watergate Lifts Load On GOP Candidate in Kansas

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 1 (UPI).—It isn't often that a Republican in Kansas—especially an incumbent U.S. senator—is in much trouble politically this early in an election year.

Traditionally one of the most republican states in the nation, Kansas has not elected a Democrat to the Senate in 38 years.

But in the year of Watergate, continuing inflation, unprofitable cattle prices and a drought that destroyed much of the corn crop, things are different—even in Kansas.

Sen. Robert Dole, who was also chairman of the Republican National Committee from 1971 to 1973, has a tough fight on his hands, even his friends agree, as he seeks election to a second term against Dr. William Roy, Democratic representative from the Second District.

Rain Heartening

Home for the Labor Day congressional recess to try to make up as much lost ground as possible, Sen. Dole sat in his campaign headquarters here recently and took some heart from the steady rain that was falling outside.

"It must be a good omen for a republican in Kansas," he said with a smile.

Not that the rain would revive the blighted corn crop, but it was sure to help the milo crop and the pastures both of which have already started a comeback that is consoling some farmers.

Still, it was not the recent rains that have given the biggest lift to the senator and his campaign forces, but the resignation of President Nixon and the warm public acceptance that so far has greeted President Ford's accession to the White House.

Despite a respected statewide poll that came out here last week showing Dr. Roy with a slight edge, Sen. Dole's workers seemed to be enthusiastically recovering from the Watergate blues that had gripped republican campaigns throughout much of the country until Mr. Nixon quit in the face of certain impeachment and a Senate trial.

Things 'Looking Up'

"It can't do anything but help," a Dole aide said happily. "We were a little down a month or so ago, but things are really looking up now."

"I think Dole lost a negative," a Roy assistant conceded. "I don't know how much he gained. It's hard to say right now."

Dr. Roy, a Topeka obstetrician, who also has a law degree, professes to be as relieved as Sen. Dole is to have the Watergate affair fading into the background. "I'm pleased as punch that Watergate's behind us in almost all senses," he said in an interview. "I'm glad for another thing that Watergate's over to get Dole out here. I think it would be awfully hard to run against a juror."

Cheer up a sour lemon

It's hard to say what makes a lemon so sour.

But one thing's for sure—once you introduce a lemon to Martini, its disposition improves immediately.

Martini's light, bright, friendly taste works wonders with even the sourest of characters.

Do something nice for a lemon today. Sweeten it up with Martini at lunchtime. You'll feel good about it for the rest of the day.

The right time

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Only the best quality wines and herbs go into the world's most beautiful drink.

The right of a community to call on its members to share in the mutual defense, whether in the form of a posse comitatus against criminals or in the armed forces against an enemy, is elemental. But since World War I, at least, which was the first time that this right was concretely expressed in terms of really universal application of conscription in the United States (in the Civil War the purchase of substitutes was

Whatever is decided, there will be some who will think that deserters should be shot and draft evaders imprisoned or deprived of their national rights. But they should abide by the government's conclusions in this, as they expected drafted men to abide by the ruling that called them into service. And there will also be those who believe that alternative service is a punishment for exercising liberty of conscience, rather than a social valuable equivalent for what they felt to be personally and socially unacceptable. They can make a permanent choice of the societies in which they have sought refuge, hoping, presumably, that Canada will never again encounter the conscription crises of two world wars and Sweden will continue to avoid the fate that overtook all the rest of Scandinavia in the days of Hitler and Stalin.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Mr. Castro has attacked the

—From the *Neue Zuercher Zeitung* (Zurich).

—From the Times (London)

Twenty Years Ago

OSAKA—At Iwaki, Hiraiso and Osaka, three radio stations were prepared to hear broadcasting from San Francisco. Two failed, but Hiraiso could hear distinctly. Station MR reported, "At six o'clock we heard a queer sound like phonograph music and first thought that it came from Tokyo, but after the music a speech in English was heard. The program ended with the distinct words: 'Broadcast-



Need to Regroup

Will the conservatives, Nixon having disappeared, now be able

Internationale, Bureau Tribune, S.A. au capital
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Need to Regroup

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Mujib's Bangladesh

A Portrait of a Young Nation That Needs Aid and Respect

By Lewis M. Simons

DACCA, Sept. 1 (UPI)—Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, Prime Minister of Bangladesh, finds himself in an awkward position. On the one hand, he must convince wealthy nations that his poor country has been so battered by man-made and natural calamities that it cannot survive without their generous economic assistance.

On the other hand, he must convince the same nations that under his inspired and patriotic leadership, Bangladesh is well on its way to lasting stability and respect. Sheikh Mujib has been forced to this position by more than a month of heavy floods which have swept over much of the arid, low-lying countryside from the high plains and mountains of neighboring India.

"It is the responsibility of friendly nations to come forth for the sake of human suffering," the Prime Minister said in an interview. "I cannot demand, I expect them to come forward."

So far, a number of friendly governments, and even a few rich had not been particularly ready, have contributed about \$3 million. In emergency aid, the total is far below the \$5 million sought by the Mujib government.

Why is the response so paltry?

"Correct information," says the aid donors react upon whether they get correct information about our judgments," the Prime Minister told the two foreign newsmen interviewing him.

"The fears and misunderstandings that exist in foreign countries about our distribution of aid is a false propaganda," he said. "The propaganda about corruption in our aid-distribution system persists from 1972. It is not true and it is certainly not true now."

The Sheikh reacted angrily to suggestion that donor countries are interested in administering the distribution of their assistance, perhaps along the lines of the Marshall Plan. "Germany was run by foreign governments because it was defeated in a war," said. "Germany was occupied, am not occupied. I am independent."

Bangladesh leaders are hurt by what they regard as deliberate attacks by foreign correspondents. They recall that almost every western newspaper came out in favor of the Bangladesh liberation struggle against Pakistan in 1971.

Later, news dispatches from across began to turn sour as a woman wrote of corruption in the government, noting that little of the \$3 billion in international aid appeared to be reaching the needy masses while a handful of cabinet ministers and officials are prospering.

Press Was Skimmed After a while, Sheikh Mujib stopped granting interviews. But reporters continued to write about approaching economic bankruptcy. Then, in late June, the monsoon rains broke and the floods raged the countryside into mud. Last week, the Prime Minister at the time to speak to a British woman and this correspondent an hour and 20 minutes.

"My factories are working, my mills, my industries, my cultivators are working. I am a member of the World Bank, a member of the International Monetary Fund, I am in the Asian Development Bank, I am in the United Nations, I am in the Commonwealth. I hope to become a member of the United Nations. You know our history. We suffered from a terrible cyclone in 1970. Then the Pakistani rulers killed three million of people, destroyed my houses, my factories, my industries, my mills. Then the war in the East, and oil prices went up."

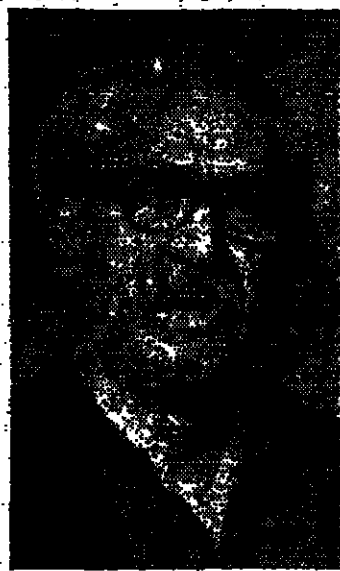
Now we are only 32 months but some people expect us to perform like a long-established country. The Pakistanis divided all our assets. We started the government with less than \$100 million. I had to rehabilitate 10 million refugees. efficiency you expect we not give. We need time."

Then he returned to Dacca. Pakistan on Jan. 16, 1972, 14th Mujib asked a mammoth, string crowd to "give me three years."

Now those three years are near and Bangladesh has still caught up to the level of poverty which it had when it was East India, a level of poverty which 14th Mujib and his League party to revolt in the West Pakistani leadership, haven't been able to do what I wanted to do," the Prime Minister conceded. He then recounted the tragedies which have befallen his country.

at I have kept my promise to people," he asserted. "My people are not disillusioned." It is difficult to believe that 14th Mujib really believes this. Every one who has spent a day in Bangladesh knows that a third of his life in the West Pakistani leadership, always been his ability to

Volcano Erupts
SPOON, Sept. 1 (UPI)—A 14th Mujib really believes this. Every one who has spent a day in Bangladesh knows that a third of his life in the West Pakistani leadership, always been his ability to



Sheikh Mujibur Rahman

most of Bangladesh caused new floods just as 2,000 relief camps which had accommodated more than one million persons were being closed.

The latest rains, coupled with a fresh surge of floodwater from the upper reaches of the river system in India, produced new flood threats in half a dozen districts. An official bulletin said the position could worsen further in the next few days.

Confucian Classics, Proverbs Undergo Maoist Criticism

By Frank Ching

HONG KONG, Sept. 1 (UPI)—Confucian classics that have been used for hundreds of years to teach youngsters to read are being denounced as "poisonous weeds" and old proverbs are being subjected to rigorous "class analysis" in China's current campaign to eradicate the remnants of Confucian thinking.

Groups of workers, soldiers, students and teachers, as well as peasants, have been holding rallies at which severe criticism has been made of the "San Tzu Ching" or "Three Character Classics," a primer for schoolchildren that has been popular since it was compiled in the Sung dynasty 700 years ago.

The book derives its name from the fact that it consists of 388 alternating rhyming lines of three characters each, known as a "San Tzu." In the early decades of the 20th century, every child began his education by memorizing the couplets, often with little understanding as to their moral and philosophical precepts.

Target of Criticism Although the classic is no longer used in China, knowledge of it is widespread, especially among the older generations. Most educated Chinese can recite bits from it, at least the first few words, which read: "Men as their birth are naturally good."

This seemingly innocuous statement on human nature has become the target of much criticism because it runs counter to Chairman Mao Tse-tung's teaching that, in class society, "There is no human nature above classes."

What is worse, the "San Tzu Ching" also preaches the Confucian concepts of hierarchical differences between father and son and sovereign and minister as well as husband and wife—relations known as the "three bonds." In addition, it advocates the "five constant virtues"—benevolence, righteousness, propriety, knowledge and sincerity.

Other popular Confucian classics being criticized include the "Chien Tzu Wen," or "Thousand Character Classic," a primer that predates the "San Tzu Ching" by 700 years; the "Hsiao Ching," which preaches filial piety; and the "Feng Ching," or "Woman's Classic," a primer for girls that encourages women to be virtuous and chaste and that preaches that women are inferior to men.

A good number of proverbs are criticized for instilling a sense of passivity, of acceptance of fate, and for counseling caution. Such proverbs, it is said, inhibit the working people so that they do not dare struggle against their oppressors.

The Shanghai dockworkers, for example, criticized the proverb "Praise is not, criticism is not, last you will be blamed" as a tool of the exploiting classes to get revolutionary people "to give up the struggle and become peace-makers."

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On Authorship of 'And Quiet Flows the Don' Solzhenitsyn Challenges Sholokhov

By Harrison E. Salisbury

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (UPI)—Alexander Solzhenitsyn has challenged the authorship of the novel "And Quiet Flows the Don" by Mikhail Sholokhov, his fellow Russian, winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature.

In an appeal to Western scholars, he is believed to be without precedent. Mr. Solzhenitsyn, who won the Nobel Prize in 1973, has asked for careful examination of the origins of Mr. Sholokhov's classic study of the Don Cossacks. The novel was

first published in the Soviet Union in 1928 under the title of "The Quiet Don" and was brought out in English in 1954 as "And Quiet Flows the Don."

Mr. Solzhenitsyn, who has lived in Switzerland since his expulsion from the Soviet Union last winter, raises the question of authenticity in a commentary on Mr. Sholokhov's novel that will soon be published in Paris.

The exiled author suggests there is strong evidence that "The Quiet Don" was based upon a chronicle about the Don Cossacks written by a writer named

Fedor Dmitriyevich Kravkov, who died of typhus in 1920 during the Russian civil war. Mr. Kravkov opposed the Bolsheviks and his name and works have gone virtually unmentioned since that time.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn's suspicions concerning the Sholokhov book are presented in connection with a study of the novel by a Soviet literary scholar, now dead, whom Mr. Solzhenitsyn identified only by the initials "D." The work was left incomplete by "D" when he died, apparently last year, and was given to Mr. Solzhenitsyn for publication.

The critique by "D" seeks to establish that the Kravkov work was taken up by a "co-author," that is Mr. Sholokhov, who inserted several new characters, principally Bolsheviks, some ideological passages and a "bridge" from the original material to the new.

Mr. Sholokhov was 23 years old when "The Quiet Don" was published. He had had four years of formal schooling and two or three years of literary apprenticeship. "From the very appearance of 'The Quiet Don' in 1928, it aroused a series of riddles which have not been explained to the present day," Mr. Solzhenitsyn said.

He pointed to the realism of the novel's scenes of World War I, which ended when Mr. Sholokhov was 14 years old, and the artistic mastery of the novel, which was of a level usually achieved only after many years of writing. It was produced, Mr. Solzhenitsyn noted, with astonishing speed—begun in 1926, submitted to the publisher in 1927, the first volume published in 1928, a third less than a year later.

Never since then, Mr. Solzhenitsyn said, has Mr. Sholokhov reached such heights of art or such speed of production. "There are too many miracles," Mr. Solzhenitsyn said.

As to the possibility that Mr. Kravkov was the author, Mr. Solzhenitsyn said that Mr. Kravkov was regarded as the best of the Cossack literary talents at the time of World War I, that he was

Rickover Charges U.S. Navy Is In Worst Shape in 50 Years

By John S. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (UPI)—Adm. Hyman Rickover charged in a speech that the Navy has lost the sense of purpose, that its ships are in the worst shape in 50 years and that Annapolis is training officers the wrong way.

His speech was delivered Friday before a meeting of the National Society of Former FBI Agents in Seattle. Copies were released here. Adm. Rickover, 70, who is engineering officer in charge of nuclear propulsion, asserted that the line officers who serve on deck are making, in ignorance, too many technical decisions affecting the design and operation of ships.

He assailed the Navy's present organization, charging that it keeps knowledgeable men out of the decision-making process and puts the Navy in the hands of managers who, in turn, depend heavily on private contractors.

It is time, Adm. Rickover argued, to return to the old way where technical bureaus reported directly to the secretary of the Navy rather than to the chief of naval operations and layers of line-officer managers in between.

"The purpose of the Navy has become lost in its organizational complexity," he said. "The Navy exists to defend our nation—it has no other purpose."

Adm. Rickover blamed former Defense Secretary Robert McNamara and his "whiz kids" of systems analysts for the way they reorganized the Navy. "The changes McNamara made were in the wrong direction. He took the

advice of analysts and management experts rather than seeking the advice of people with technical expertise."

As for the state of ships now at sea, Adm. Rickover said, "There has been no period in the past 50 years where the fleet has been in as poor condition as it is today."

Lack of proper training, he argued, is "the prime reason" officers have not been able to supervise their equipment. At the Naval Academy in Annapolis, he said, management courses are being stressed at the expense of technical subjects.

He added that the Naval War College at Newport, R.I., is emphasizing organization and management concepts rather than fulfilling its original purpose of giving "a few naval officers a chance to think about strategy."

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Alexander Solzhenitsyn

7 Are Sought In Abduction Of Mexican

Warning Is Issued On Health of Victim

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, Sept. 1 (AP)—Mexican authorities issued arrest warrants yesterday for seven persons believed to be involved in the kidnapping of President Luis Echeverria's father-in-law.

The attorney general of Jalisco state said in a statement that a woman, Alma Duran Barria, was the key figure behind Wednesday's kidnapping of Jose Zuno Hernandez, 68.

The statement said she was believed to be a member of the Union of the People, an obscure radical group seeking publicity. Mr. Zuno Hernandez was seized by four armed men in downtown Guadalajara, the capital of Jalisco state.

Circulatory Ailment Mr. Zuno Hernandez suffers from a circulatory ailment, with symptoms of diabetes and emphysema, and doctors said he could die if he does not get the medicine and food he needs.

The government said on Thursday it would not meet any demands or negotiate with the kidnappers.

The seven suspects were named after the authorities interrogated three prisoners being held in the state penitentiary, the statement said.

It identified the prisoners as members of the leftist People's Armed Revolutionary Front and said they had been arrested for the kidnapping of Terrance Leach, the U.S. consul here, on May 4, 1973.

A note signed by the revolutionary front was reportedly found on Friday in a Mexico City park. It demanded \$1.6 million and the release of 10 political prisoners in exchange for Mr. Zuno Hernandez's life. However, there has been no official confirmation of the discovery of the note.

Meanwhile, troops and federal agents continue a search for Mr. Zuno Hernandez and his abductors. Several persons have been arrested, but police say they are being held only "for questioning." Sources claimed the kidnapping was an attempt by radicals to embarrass the Echeverria government before the President's state of the union address today.

Floods Strike Peru LIMA, Sept. 1 (UPI)—Continuous heavy rains in southern Peru have isolated 20,000 inhabitants of small villages, killed 50 per cent of the area's cattle, and temporarily stranded tourists in Cuzco, according to reports here.

Mexico President Plans Bid to End Anti-Women Bias

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 1 (AP)—President Luis Echeverria of Mexico announced broad reforms today to end bias against women.

"We have prepared a complete revision of the federal laws in order to present to Congress the necessary bills to eliminate any vestige of discrimination against women," he said in his fourth state of the union address to Congress.

In a direct criticism of Mexican machismo (male dominance), Mr. Echeverria warned that laws alone will not achieve equality for women.

"It is also necessary that men and women shake off the old mental structures that have caused the current unjustified situation, he stressed.

In the mid-1950s, the late President Adolfo Ruiz Cortines granted women the right to vote. On international affairs, Mr. Echeverria criticized the Washington-based Organization of American States, saying it was "less and less effective each day. He called for an end to the economic blockade of Cuba, as he has before, but today he stressed that it was the principal goal of Mexico's foreign policy.

Youths Rampage In Rouen Streets

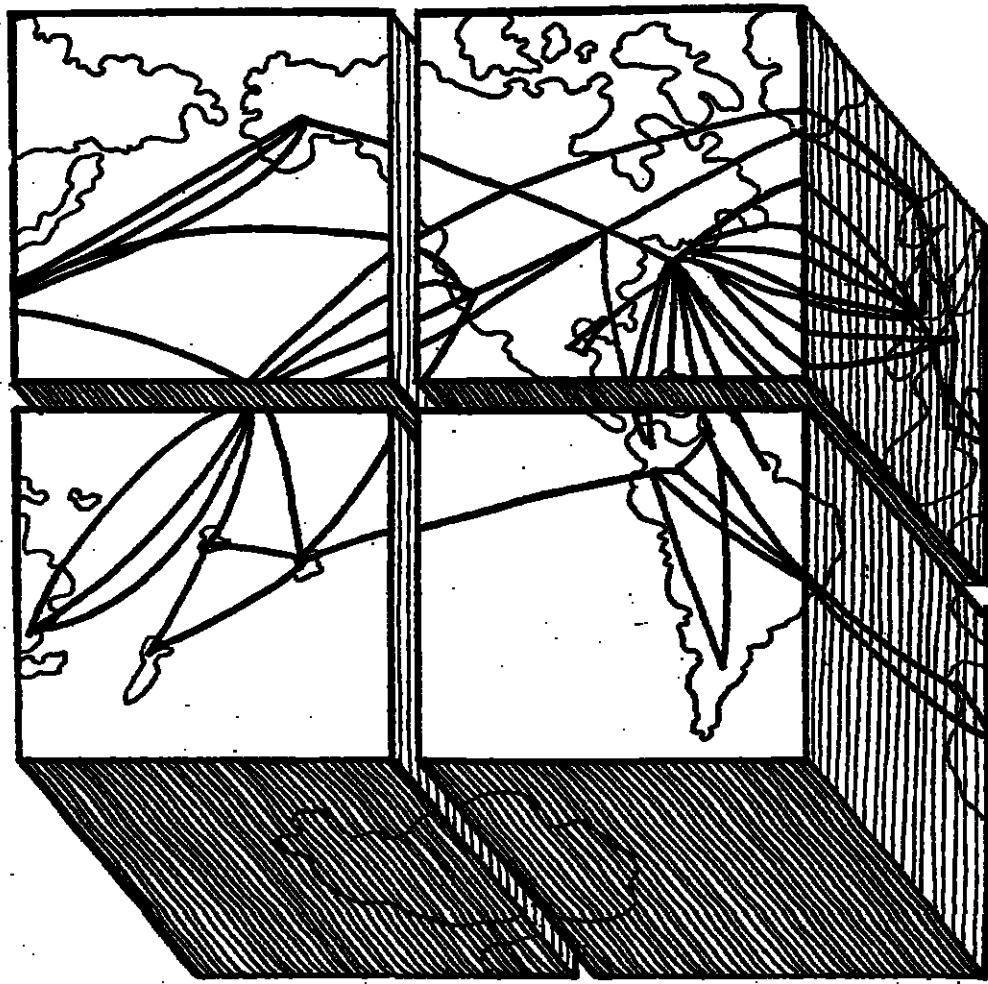
ROUEN, France, Sept. 1 (UPI)—Hundreds of youths rampaged through Rouen's streets, smashing shop windows and looting early Saturday before being dispersed by riot police.

The disorders were started by about 600 youngsters after a public dance marking the 30th anniversary of Rouen's liberation in World War II, police said.

More than 100 extra policemen were needed to chase the rioters away and free police besieged in a precinct station, a policeman said.

Typhoon Batters Japan

TOKYO, Sept. 1 (Reuters)—A typhoon today hit western and central Japan, causing at least one death and flooding that disrupted communications and travel.



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us as your foreign address. And when you fly "the full-service airline," one call does it all. Our world-wide communications system can make your reservations for flights to any destination, for hotels, car rentals, or for our exclusive 747 dining room in First Class. So next time you fly out into the world, remember: we're in your corner. Contact your Travel Agent or Pan Am.

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PART-TIME ADVERTISING SALESMAN-WOMAN Wanted for Paris area. If you have a good knowledge of French and English, this is an interesting and profitable. Established monthly business. Commission only basis. Some exciting business. Send details to: Box D-446, Herald Tribune, Paris.

Began Months in Advance

The Plans Behind Elevation of Ford

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, (NYT)—Planning for the orderly elevation of Gerald Ford to the presidency began months before President Nixon decided to resign. The preparations were kept secret from Mr. Nixon and, at first, from Mr. Ford.

The transition plans were initiated by Mr. Ford's closest friend, Philip Buchen, who became convinced in early May that an untimely end to the term of the 37th President and a hurried beginning for the 38th.

A "scenario" for the first days of the Ford administration was reluctantly drafted in June at a dining room table in Georgetown by Mr. Nixon's adviser on telecommunications policy, Clay Whitehead, and three other young men, one an avid Democrat.

And the details of the change in government were settled, 36 hours before the event, by an assortment of political and corporate friends of Mr. Ford's who met in the paneled family room at the home of William Whyte, a Washington-based vice-president of the U.S. Steel Corp.

Behind the stunning events of Aug. 9—the terse letter of resignation by President Nixon, the succinct swearing-in of President Ford—was an intriguing effort to use the traumatic occasion to offer reassurance and calm to the nation.

Much of what has since taken place under the Ford administration was a direct consequence of the unusual planning for his unorthodox accession; the tone of his first address, his pledge to consider conditional amnesty for Vietnam-era draft evaders, his meetings with black and women members of Congress, his journey to Capitol Hill and to the Department of Education and Welfare were all recommended by transition advisers to capitalize on Mr. Ford's instinctive goals of uniting the country and leading it in partnership with Congress and the cabinet.

Even the disclosure of the clandestine planning for the Ford presidency, in interviews with key figures, was in marked, and perhaps deliberate, contrast with the openness of the previous administration. Here is how it happened:

The Secret

The questions on May 11 could have been anticipated. Two days earlier the House Judiciary Committee had begun formal hearings on the impeachment of Mr. Nixon. A day earlier, Mr. Nixon had called in Vice-President Ford and encouraged him to slow down the pace of his travel and, by inference, the number of occasions around the country for Mr. Ford to discuss the Watergate scandal.

Even so, when Mr. Ford met with reporters on May 11 in Dallas he was confident of his answers.

Had there been any conversation with Mr. Nixon at any time about transfer of power if that should occur?

"None whatsoever," Mr. Ford replied firmly.

Or on the part of your staff? Is anyone working on that? "None whatsoever," Mr. Ford repeated. "I understand that there was a story in the Knight newspapers, by Saul Friedman, that somebody on my staff was working on something like that. If they are, they are doing it without my knowledge and without my consent."

Mr. Friedman, it turned out, had been right. So, in a way, had Mr. Ford. The planning had begun, all right, and it had been prompted by Mr. Ford's close friends, his old and new friends, Grand Rapids, Mich., Mr. Buchen. But Mr. Buchen was not, technically, on the Vice-President's staff. He was the director of a Nixon administration study on the right of citizens to privacy, working for an interagency committee chaired by Mr. Ford.

Ford Not Told

More important, although Mr. Buchen was the closest thing to a confidant of the Vice-President, Mr. Buchen had decided not to tell Mr. Ford what he was up to. A few days before the Dallas news conference, Mr. Buchen walked the short distance down the hall from his suite in the Executive Office Building to the Office of Telecommunications Policy to see Mr. Whitehead, who is known as Tom, Mr. Buchen was troubled.

"Tom," he said, "Jerry needs some kind of planning under way. The President may resign before or after he's impeached. We've got to do some kind of contingency planning."

Mr. Buchen—now the White House legal counsel—recalled recently other fears that he had not put into words. Mr. Nixon was preparing a somewhat perilous diplomatic journey to the Middle East; there had been speculation about the President's health.

A Young Veteran

So he turned to Mr. Whitehead, at 35 one of the young veterans of the Nixon White House. In 1969, Mr. Buchen remembered, Mr. Whitehead served on the staff that guided the more normal transition from the Johnson administration to the Nixon administration. Their adjacent offices would make it easy for the two men to confer, without raising eyebrows. Besides, Mr. Whitehead was one of the few Nixon aides Mr. Buchen knew well—and thought he could trust with a large secret.

"I really didn't want to do it," Mr. Whitehead said of the operation. "I felt it would be fundamentally wrong for the President to be hounded out of office." Later, after Mr. Nixon made public edited White House transcripts that showed he had sought to block the Watergate investigation in June, 1972, Mr. Whitehead would reflect that last May, like others who wanted desperately to believe in Mr. Nixon, he flinched at the suggestion that the end of what Mr. Nixon had called "the new American revolution" was a possibility.

Mr. Buchen insisted, "Somebody has to do it," he told Mr. Whitehead. Reluctantly, Mr. Whitehead agreed.

Obvious Need

The need for secrecy was evident. Mr. Nixon kept insisting that he would never resign. It would not do to have preparations for his resignation linked, even in White House gossip, to Mr. Ford. And Mr. Ford had been as adamant in private as he was in public about insisting that he would do nothing to display lack of confidence that Mr. Nixon would weather Watergate.

"It wasn't because we felt we were subversive," Mr. Buchen said in an interview. "Why put him [Mr. Ford] on the spot? If he'd asked me, I would have told him. He never asked me."

Indeed, when Mr. Ford declared on May 11 that any transition planning would be without his knowledge and without his consent, Mr. Buchen and Mr. Whitehead reaffirmed their intentions.

"We decided the statement was an implicit one," Mr. Whitehead said. The Vice-President "hoped somebody was doing it, but he didn't want to know about it."

The Ford Foundation

The first problem was to devise a way to keep the venture confidential. Mr. Whitehead decided that any meetings should be held away from the White House. The handiest spot would be his home, an old townhouse in Georgetown. It would not do to involve other administration figures, increasing the risk of disclosure. Mr. Whitehead sought the advice of three acquaintances, all in their thirties, who were in the area, but not currently a part of the government.

To this day, Mr. Whitehead did not identify the three. He acknowledged, with a rueful grin, however, that one was a staunch Democrat, who "had a rough time when we would sit around and discuss things that Ford could do to strengthen the party—the Republican party."

During the early summer, the transition cadre—Mr. Buchen, Mr. Whitehead and the three others—met four times, usually in late afternoon, at the house. They sat around a circular dining table, coffee off, sipping soft drinks in a vain attempt to combat the heat in the dining room. The room was below street level; through a high window they could see the skies of downtown Washington. One member smoked cigars, two had pipes. "It was not a smoke-filled room," Mr. Whitehead said wryly.

His wife, Margaret, dubbed the group "the Ford Foundation."

Wide Range

Their discussions ranged widely from the obvious (a ceremony for the assumption of office) to the mechanical (the need for a small transition team to orient Mr. Ford to the White House and vice versa) to the sublime (themes and principles that might be enunciated at the outset of a new administration). "It was like having a study group meet to discuss policy with Russia," Mr. Buchen said later. "We were not so much planning that Ford become President," Mr.



'I'm a Republican Candidate—Save Me'

Whitehead recalled. "In fact, I hoped he wouldn't become President for obvious reasons, particularly in the beginning. But it was only prudent, since the man might become President on very short notice. It was only prudent to develop some material in case he did."

Mr. Whitehead reduced the rough plans for a transition program to a single typed page of shorthand notes. He called it the "index." It looked like this:

1. First principles, themes and objectives.
2. The transition team.
3. The "first week."
4. Assumption of office.
5. Transition team.
6. Message to the American people.
7. Cabinet and White House staff resignations.
8. Congressional leadership meetings.
9. Cabinet, NSC (National Security Council) and economic policy meetings.
10. Meetings with national and foreign leaders.
11. Vice-presidential search process.
12. Personal decision process.
13. Address to the American people.
14. Press and Congress: philosophy and tactics.
15. Background papers: policy and machinery.
16. Foreign policy and national security.
17. The economy.
18. Budget.
19. Domestic council.
20. White House mechanics.
21. Organization of the presidency.
22. Background.
23. White House staff and reorganization.
24. Role of the cabinet.
25. Key personnel selections.
26. Recruitment process.
27. Transition of agency heads.
28. Handling of old White House staff.

List of Issues

The items were not so much recommendations as a checklist of issues that should be considered, quickly, if Mr. Ford became President overnight. What, if any, first principles should be pronounced? When should he call upon to help, immediately, in the transition? What should he do in the early days of his administration—called, after Genesis, the "first week"—about retaining or dismissing Mr. Nixon's advisers and aides or about nominating a new Vice-President? Should there be a different, and thus more open, attitude toward Congress and the news media?

It would be, Mr. Whitehead said, something that Mr. Buchen could take to Mr. Ford and say, "Here, this will get you started. It was all very informal. Mr. Buchen remembered. "We had no notion the thing would come up as soon as it did."

The Crash Program

The "thing," as Mr. Buchen called it, came up on Aug. 8, eight months from the day Mr. Ford became Vice-President. The previous day, Mr. Nixon had made public transcripts of his White House conversations about Watergate on June 23, 1972, and they showed him to be an early and active participant in a cover-up attempt. His defense against impeachment lay shattered in the outraged reaction on Capitol Hill.

Mr. Nixon told the cabinet, and Mr. Ford, on Aug. 6 that he would not resign. The words sounded hollow.

At 10:30 that night, Mr. Buchen tracked down Mr. Whitehead in a hurry. Mr. Whitehead, concluding that given notice that he would resign shortly to resume a private career. He was preparing to leave Washington to join his wife on a camping trip to Aspen, Colo. The vacation trip was aborted by the telephone call from Mr. Buchen, who told Mr. Whitehead that Mr. Ford had just been alerted, presumably by White House aides, that "the word is, within 72 hours he could be President."

Actually, they had only a little more than 61 hours before Mr. Ford would raise his right hand on Aug. 9 to recite the presidential oath of office.

The making of the President began in earnest on Aug. 7. Mr. Whitehead, clad in cowboy attire—denim and boots—brought his wife had most of his clothes in their car in Kansas City, located the transition "index" and pared

it down to the immediate essentials, Items 2 and 3, as an agenda for the high-powered private meeting that Mr. Buchen was organizing. The transition planning had gone big time. As Mr. Whitehead would later describe it to the three friends who had helped him at his home, what they had done was "penny ante" and now transition had become "a gigantic poker game."

Seven Steaks

Confidentiality still was crucial; in the end, Mr. Nixon might not resign. Mr. Ford gave Mr. Buchen the names of the five friends whose views he wanted to solicit on transition plans. Mr. Buchen asked one of the five, Mr. Whyte of U.S. Steel, to volunteer his home in a wealthy and thus relatively secluded section of the capital, for a 5 p.m. meeting. Mr. Whyte readily consented and asked his wife, Margaret, to buy seven large steaks. One of the five friends did not need to be invited. William Scranton, a former governor of Pennsylvania, who had been a law school classmate of Mr. Ford's at Yale, knew enough about Washington to realize by Aug. 7 that Mr. Ford soon would be President. He called to volunteer his assistance.

The others invited to the meeting were Sen. Robert Griffin of Michigan, the Senate Republican whip; former Rep. John Byrnes of Wisconsin and Bryce Harlow, an executive of Procter & Gamble Manufacturing Co. who had been an aide to Presidents Eisenhower and Nixon.

"I was just invited for an important discussion," Mr. Harlow recalled. "I wasn't sure then who Buchen was."

"We were all close friends of Jerry's," Mr. Byrnes said. "We knew that at some time, maybe sooner than later, he and his people were going to have a hell of a lot of questions that needed to be answered."

Stag Affair

From 5 p.m. Aug. 7 until nearly midnight, the seven men sat on the upholstered chairs and on the two sofas in the paneled family room of the Whyte home. Mr. Whyte announced at the outset, "The bar is open, but this is a working session." Most of them eschewed hard liquor. Mr. Whyte kept his wife out of the room—"it was very confidential"—but the Whytes' son, Roger, would pop in from time to time to relay telephone messages and deliver the grilled steaks and provide bulletins from the newspapers.

"We didn't know what the next news bulletin would be," Mr. Byrnes said. "We constantly had the question in our mind: How long do we have?"

The atmosphere was sober and restrained. Many of the participants had been close to Mr. Nixon. "I don't recall any hilarity," Mr. Harlow said.

For hours they discussed a few essential elements of the transition, working from Mr. Whitehead's checklist.

Chief Justice Warren Burger should officiate at an inauguration that he was in the Netherlands. Sen. Griffin agreed to contact him.

Mr. Ford would need the draft of a brief speech to the American people for use soon after he took office; it was written by Robert E. Heinemann, Mr. Ford's vice-presidential chief of staff.

Ziegler Out

The new President would need a replacement for the White House press secretary, Ronald L. Ziegler; five names were kicked around at length and the next day Mr. Ford would agree with the consensus choice, J.P. Mohr.

An ongoing transition team would be needed to guide Mr. Ford through the first days of his administration and map plans for longer-range changes. Mr. Scranton would wind up directing it along with Donald Rumsfeld, the U.S. ambassador to NATO, and Mr. Whitehead would serve temporarily as staff secretary.

And there was general agreement that Mr. Nixon should not be present when Mr. Ford was sworn in, the outgoing President's absence would signify a clean start for his successor.

When the meeting was breaking up, and the participants were putting their coats back on and

tightening their ties, the basic question remained, as Mr. Byrnes stated it, "When is the word going to come?"

The Resignation

The word came the next morning, Aug. 8, when Mr. Nixon summoned Mr. Ford to say that he was going to resign. The two men agreed on the timing and circumstances of the unprecedented succession. Mr. Nixon would announce his decision on television that night and depart for California the next day, before the formal letter of resignation had been delivered to the Secretary of State. Mr. Ford would take office that noon.

The transition planners, no longer concerned about secrecy, met in Mr. Whitehead's office. The afternoon of Aug. 8 Mr. Ford joined them for a while. The plans were put on paper, with alternatives. Decision memos that Mr. Ford would have to sign immediately were drafted and typed. Formal notices of Mr. Ford's accession were drafted for the new President's signature and subsequent dispatch to every government department and agency.

There were two breaks in the long transition preparations. One was for cold roast beef sandwiches and soft drinks, the second was to watch Mr. Nixon, on the television set, announcing at 9 p.m. that he would give up the presidency. Many of those in the transition office cried. It was nearly 11 p.m. before they got back to work. At 3 a.m. Aug. 9, the papers formalizing the change in government were completed.

The Ride

Three hours later, at 6 a.m. Aug. 9, Mr. Byrnes arose at his home in Arlington, Va., to prepare for the day. At 7:15 he went to the Alexandria, Va., home of Mr. Ford to meet Mr. Buchen and brief the Vice-President on the transition plans. "I don't get up that early every day of the year," Mr. Byrnes told Mr. Ford. "But I'm willing to do it on a day that a good friend is being sworn in as President."

There would be much yet to do after Aug. 9 to solidify Mr. Ford's presence in the White House: there would be policy decisions, such as that on amnesty, to try to demonstrate a generosity of spirit. There would be legislative issues, including an early threat to veto a mass pop in from time to time to relay telephone messages and deliver the grilled steaks and provide bulletins from the newspapers.

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Giscard Sees an Age of Reform

An Optimist on the World's Future

By James Reston

PARIS.—The new French President, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, describes himself as an optimist. He thinks the world is a little mixed up these days, but believes its problems are manageable, its people tough and adaptable, and its future not too bleak.

In a private interview the other day, he sat on a green velvet couch in the Elysée Palace and spoke with measured confidence about the coming age, as if our contemporary perplexities were sort of a passing nuisance which could be handled, if not solved, once the people learned to live with perpetual change and reform.

He was friendly toward the United States. He spoke about a member of his family, Adm. Comte d'Estaing, who led the French naval forces' attack on Savannah, Ga., during the American War of Independence (and was later beheaded during the French Revolution).

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing supported the concept of a united Europe, eloquently but vaguely. But mainly he talked about France, with the utmost pride, as a model for the future and of the role of women, youth and leadership in bringing about the age of reform.

The interview took place in his private office on Aug. 23 when the President-elect of The New York Times, Hiram Lewis, and this reporter. The President spoke in excellent English but refused to release the text for publication on the grounds that his English was imprecise and inelegant. Accordingly, he insisted on a third-person summary of his views.

Money Problem

As a former finance minister, he began by criticizing the present economic and financial condition of the world. Gen. Charles de Gaulle had been condemned for trying to create trouble, he said, but now it was obvious he was right in believing that the world simply could not absorb more than \$100 billion of American deficits.

Since that time, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing continued, the world had done away with the international monetary system and now had just a moving situation, a sliding world. Maybe this was right technically, he said, but psychologically and politically it was very unsettling. People didn't know where they were or where they were going, and this could be cured only by the establishment of a new international monetary system.

The President placed considerable emphasis on the importance of equality between France and West Germany in economic and industrial power. It was for this reason, he said, that he had insisted on a faster rate of growth for France since it had been lagging behind West Germany.

The problem of political leadership, he said, was to help people adjust to a permanent state of change. France was a very conservative country, he observed, and the people did not like change. They were torn between two attitudes: An intellectual desire for change and a fear of change.

In the past, he explained, France had gone for long periods without much change until things became intolerable and then there were upheavals of various types: revolutions in the 19th century and serious political crises in the 20th century such as the Front Populaire in 1936, the fall of the Fourth Republic in 1958.

His intent, he said, was to try to have a steady, reformist policy, a continuous change, a moving change all the time, with a speed that could be increased or decreased according to the needs of the situation.

It was a mistake, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said, to be afraid to contest those who fight against change.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has been in office now for just over 100 days and he was asked what he hoped to achieve as a result of



Valéry Giscard d'Estaing

his spectacular victory. Two things, he said: To create a feeling that France is again a little ahead of her time, politically and socially, and second, to be a member of some European community. He was pressed to define his concept of a European community.

Right to Diversity

He replied that he had always believed it was rather futile to discuss concepts. We were not living in a world of constitutions now, but in a world of events, so what will matter, he added, is what happens, not what is written.

The question of federation or confederation did not seem to him to be the key to the problem, though perhaps what he envisaged was what you might call a confederation. As soon as governments are really working closely together, the question of structure, he said, was not an important one.

Still, he insisted that he meant to move toward common action in Western Europe, he meant it absolutely and had talked to West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt about creating an attitude, so that Europe will be perceived as a whole by Europeans and by others. But not, he concluded, as an additional structure like the OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development).

He was asked how it was possible to reconcile all the different political and economic problems in each country with common international policies, how to reconcile all this diversity with European unity.

He replied that he did not think it was all that difficult. Nations had the right to diversity. We must not try to force them into a single mold. There are differences of language, behavior, education and standards of living. The main thing to know was whether people, despite their national differences, thought of themselves as belonging to the same community.

It was a question of leadership, he insisted. If the leaders were forceful enough, and imaginative enough and brought a certain lyricism to the task of leadership, the people would begin to think in a more unified way.

Situation of Women

What President Giscard d'Estaing seemed to be aiming at was a peaceful revolution, a policy of perpetual change at home and a loose confederation in Western Europe. His Cabinet is now at work drafting a new charter on the quality of life. Social security is to be extended to every Frenchman and every Frenchwoman. The new government is discussing a plan for reforming the structure of French companies, and parliament will be asked this fall to pass more liberal laws on divorce, abortion, and contraception.

In a way, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, like President Richard Nixon in his first term, seems

to be trying to cut across rigid lines of ideology and loyalty and create a new, lively coalition. He is particularly to women youth to break up the old lines of French politics.

Take the women's situation, he said. There are limited possibilities of contraception, for divorce, their own opportunities. Yes, he was very about the problems of the women, he said, but he emphasized, will come through the women.

On relations with the States, Mr. Giscard stressed the importance situation, but showed little slant for ceremonial meetings among leaders formal institutions to be transatlantic policies.

The best technique of consultation between leaders, he said, in fact, there was a consultation between French American leaders, he said, he was cautious about d'associations.

The world should be a sphere with large spots, said. There was the spot, the European spot, the Chinese spot, the Soviet spot, the American spot. They were different, their defense were different, could have good relations, but they could not be in the sense of a common of decision.

Of course, he added and America belonged same political philosophy, same economic way of this created a lot of it but that did not mean tension against some other the world.

He agreed that there were problems of food, oil and other raw and no doubt these common thinking. Exc few nations, colonial borders were no longer. These other questions real problems, but until they were not always at same way.

The Differences

The United States, he believed in a world made out too many rules. Germans had much the French and the Dutch tradition another view to have an organized way for raw material population, and old problems.

Accordingly, he thought was a need for a and a complete discussion, but it was in a national forum, where tend to maneuver as another and fall to real analysis.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing sometimes been criticizing more attention to his presidency than to stance of his police question about this. That he was a point on the reforms he had for the prisons, for wiretapping and for the press. It was up for a French President the prisons and shake the prisoners, but he so. He wanted to know first hand.

Except in exceptional cases of spying, he would suppress the press would not be attacking him or his nation. Pornography, for another matter: Not tion of it, so much as the publications to chit

The Optimist

Looking further at Giscard d'Estaing forces different world, which was why he was at something different in time and his politics does not foresee major between the nuclear the remainder of this but he does expect an oppressive regime in l of the world, and pro considerable tension and conflicts as a result.

He referred to the philosopher, Teilhard de Chardin, who was born 5 kilom Mr. Giscard d'Estaing at Chamonix. He re de Chardin had said real question was not: are looking at but who looking from.

In the past, we have ing at the world from point of view, with coming only from us, thing also in shadow, card d'Estaing said.

But in the future, M d'Estaing said, there w more lights, coming f different places: fro Malaysia, the Philipp neas—so we will see a different way, in a light.

He is an optimist; coming world, he said history of mankind is of progress, and opti order.

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